

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4--NO. 303.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LOW PRICES

COME TO STAY.

J. W. SPARKS & BRO.
LEAD THE WAY.

To begin with, we invite special attention to our prices for

FLANNELS:

Grey Twilled Flannels 8 1-3, 10, 15 and 16 2-3; Red Twilled Flannels 15, 20, 22 1-2 and 25 cents; Twenty pieces Canton Flannels at 4 3-4 cents; twenty-five pieces Canton Flannels 8, 9 and 10c.

UNDERWEAR:

Men's White Merino Shirts, 20, 25, 35 and 50 cents; Men's All Wool Scarlet Shirts, 50, 65, 75 and 81. Our 75 cent Red Shirts are as good as sold elsewhere at \$1. Our \$1 Red Shirts as good as sold elsewhere at \$1.25.

DRESS GOODS:

Twenty-five pieces Dress Goods at 4 1-2 cents; twenty pieces of Dress Goods at 10, 12 1-2 and 19 cents; Best Black Silk in the market for \$1. Special Bargains in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wraps, Children's Havelocks.

BLANKETS:

Grey Blankets, 75, 81, \$1.50 and \$2 per pair; White Blankets, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.50 per pair.

HOSIERY and GLOVES:

1444 pairs Seamless Socks at 10 cents per pair—the entire production of the Maysville Knitting Factory. Gloves for all creation at low prices.

BARCAINS

in Jerseys and Shawls, Hats Caps, Seal-skin Caps. Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Children's Underwear at 25 percent less than anybody.

J. W. SPARKS & BRO.,
24 Market St., Maysville.

THE COLD WAVE

Is upon us, and the demand for

CLOAKS,

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY, CLOVES,

and all Winter Goods has opened, and we are prepared to meet it with a Complete Stock at prices Lower than the Lowest. Give us a look before buying.

BROWNING & BARKLEY,

Leaders in Low Prices, No. 5 East Second St.

WALL & WORTHINGTON,

(GARRETT & WALL,
& L. WORTHINGTON)

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Will practice in all courts in Mason and adjoining counties and in the Superior Court and Court of Appeals. All collections given prompt attention.

LANE & WORRICK,

Contractors.

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton.

JACOB EINN,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER.

ICE CREAM and SODA WATER a specialty. Fresh Bread and Cakes, Parties and Weddings furnished on short notice. No 35 Second street, Maysville.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

VIRTUE'S OWN REWARD

A FEW MORE PHASES IN WHICH MR. STEAD FIGURED.

Religious Equality in Ireland—Truth in Lord Hartington's Appeal to Protestants—Parnell's Tribute to Gladstone—General Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—As the reporter left the Old Bailey after sentence had been passed upon Mr. Stead and his co-defendants an old Q. C. said, with some feeling: "Stead is a coward and a sneak. I have been for him all along until now. He said he would bear the brunt, yet he stood there silently getting three months, without labor, while two women, his agents, whom he had enticed with money into crime, were getting double that imprisonment, and one of them with hard labor." What the man said echoed on all sides. Even the French mill-wife, when the sentence was translated to her, turned upon Mr. Stead dramatically and exclaimed:

"Tou! tu es la cause de tout ce qui m'arrive, et pourtant c'est moi qui suis la plus punie."

But if Mr. Stead be not pachydermatous this scathing language of the sentence will sting him more than the imprisonment will.

"I regret to say you thought fit, in the Pall Mall Gazette, to deluge the streets of the whole country with an amount of filth which, I fear, has tainted the minds of the children you were so anxious to protect, and which, I do not hesitate to say, was and ever will be a disgrace to journalism. You have inflicted irreparable injury upon the parents of this child. You have subjected them to the indelible disgrace of being charged with selling their child for purposes of violation. This child, through you, was taken from her parents and examined by women who, in your opinion, were of vile character, was subjected to chloroform and then taken to a brothel, where she was subjected to chloroform again. She was taken to France, her letter to her mother were suppressed and her return was refused."

Mr. Stead, however, marched off with the air of a martyr, to be regarded, no doubt, by thousands of Stiggins who haunt Exeter hall. It is learned on pretty good authority that the Armstrong parents have employed a solicitor to sue Mr. Stead civilly for damages, and that the doctor of Harley street, who did precisely that for which Mourey, the midwife, was sentenced to six months at hard labor, is to be disciplined by the medical society.

Out-ages in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—At the Killarney fair a number of pigs were purchased, and it transpired that they belonged to a Loyalist, Capt. Magill, whereupon the purchasers refused to pay for the pigs.

Mr. Parnell's brother has caused writs of ejectment to be issued against tenants on his estate in Armagh who have failed to pay their rents.

While Michael Nugent was proceeding to Ballymahon union to record his vote contrary to the wishes of the Nationalists he was dragged from his car and beaten so badly that his life is despaired of. His assailants escaped.

Roger O'Brien, a prominent member of the National league, has been shot at Atlanta. Two arrests have been made in connection with the affair. The shooting resulted from agrarian troubles.

Owing to the recent civilian attacks a large party of the king's royal rifle (Sixtieth rifles), broke out of the barracks in Limerick armed with bayonets, and made an indiscriminate attack upon people residing in the vicinity. One man was stabbed in the head and three others were severely wounded. Pickets were immediately sent out, and the mayor and a large force of police soon arrived and suppressed the disorder. The people residing in the vicinity fled in terror to their homes and barricaded the doors.

The Irish Party.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of Irishmen here Mr. Timothy O'Connor was nominated for member of parliament for one division of Liverpool. Mr. Parnell was present at the meeting and received an ovation. He made a speech, in which he complimented Mr. Gladstone on the breadth of his views on the Irish question, and called upon him to formulate a scheme for self-government in Ireland before the election, so that the peers would have no chance to reject it if the Liberals should return to power.

The Nationalist convention in Donegal has selected as candidates for parliament Messrs. Harrington, O'Doherty, O'Neill and Kelly. The Liberals and Tories met at Enniscorthy to choose candidates for parliament in opposition to the Nationalist candidates.

Fifty hundred head of cattle were shipped by farmers by the City of Cork Steam Packet company's line. The farmers find that waiting for the inadequate facilities afforded by the steamers, chartered by the cattlemen is too expensive. The boycott will collapse unless the league gives further assistance to the cattlemen.

Seven hundred and fifty Irishmen at Portsmouth have sent a dispatch to Mr. Parnell, saying that they will vote as he directs.

Press Comments.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 13.—The Liberal Scotch papers all contain comments on Mr. Gladstone's speech, and unite in condemning many of the utterances contained therein. The Edinburgh Scotsman faintly praises the speech, and asserts that it believes the people will continue to follow Mr. Gladstone's lead and endorse his doctrines.

The Glasgow Herald says: "Mr. Gladstone has come too late, and no soothing words of his will affect the disestablishment controversy that has entered into the present campaign."

The Glasgow Mail, after reviewing the points made in the speech, says: "The conviction forces itself that it would be better that the speech had never been delivered. It has caused intense disappointment, not only to the masses, but many of Mr. Gladstone's most ardent admirers."

The Edinburgh Review says: "Instead of

affecting unity, the speech has immeasurably extended the rift in the Liberal ranks in Scotland."

The Edinburgh Current says: "Mr. Gladstone has deluged the Liberals with cold water."

The Liberal Camp.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—More dissension has arisen among the Liberals. Mr. Labouchere in truth adopts Mr. Parnell's opinion of Lord Hartington. Mr. Labouchere says:

"Lord Hartington in supporting the Ulster Liberals is tying himself to dead men. If, on the one hand, Mr. Parnell asks for more than is involved in local self-government Lord Hartington is disposed to give him less. Mr. Parnell is himself a Protestant, and Irish Protestants are no more likely to be unfairly treated by the Irish Catholics than are the English Catholics by the English Protestants."

"The Nationalists have done great service to the cause of religious equality by stamping out religious feuds, and it is a pity that Lord Hartington should have appealed to Protestants. One thing is certain, either we must frankly concede or frankly resist the legitimate demands of Ireland. A nation can only be taught to govern itself by governing itself. The best way of educating a nation is to trust its people."

Van Wagner's Condition.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The accident to Mr. Van Wagner, the Alabama claims commissioner, is now attributed to an attack of dizziness, produced by intense reading. Since his fall he has contracted a cold, and his condition is somewhat worse. His physicians have ordered absolute quiet, and visitors are not allowed to see him.

Hig Blaze.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13.—A fire broke out in Behrens shipping warehouse on Portland street this city and spread so rapidly that despite the effort of the firemen two complete blocks were gutted before the flames could be gotten under control. There were several narrow escapes from death. The loss will reach fairly £100,000.

Liverpool up.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—The race for the Liverpool Cup was run and was won by Kilcree, Lady Castlerough finished second and the Bais third.

Rate Advanced.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Bank of England's rate of discount has been advanced to 3 per cent.

RAILROAD READING.

Passenger and Freight Traffic Rated Higher—Pooling Pointers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—During the last two days material progress has been made by the officers of the trunk line railroads toward the establishment of more amicable relations between the several companies. The standing committee of the trunk lines which has been in session in Commissioner Fink's office has also, in connection with the western roads, arranged for an advance in both freight and passenger rates.

The most important point decided upon is the recognition of the Baltimore & Ohio as a New York road, and its claim for percentage of the passenger traffic from this city, has been allowed. Its arrangements for reaching this city have not been announced, but it is understood that for the present, at least, it will connect over the Pennsylvania railroad.

The passenger pooling contract has been completed and ratified, and is now being signed by the presidents. All but two have signed it. Within a few days rates will be advanced to the basis of \$20 between New York and Chicago. It is understood that the several local ticket offices in this city will be consolidated, so that all the roads will be represented in each office.

Orders have been issued to advance west-bound freight rates on November 15 to the basis of seventy-five cents per 100 pounds from New York to Chicago, sixty cents for second class, forty-five cents for third, thirty-five cents for fourth and twenty-five cents for special. The present first class rate is sixty cents per 100 pounds, and the others are from ten to twenty cents below the new figures. On November 23 east-bound rates are to be advanced five cents per 100 pounds on grain to twenty-five cents, and also on provisions to thirty cents.

CHARLES J. OSBORN DEAD.

Died Leaving \$4,000,000 of Wall Street Ventures Behind.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Charles J. Osborn, the Wall street broker, died of kidney complaint, a his forty-eighth year. Mr. Osborn left a fortune of nearly four million dollars, accumulated by ventures in Wall street, and as the favorite broker for several years of Jay Gould.

He retired from active business a year ago. It is told of Mr. Osborn that during the great panic of 1873 he found himself unable to carry the heavy load of stocks he had purchased for his customers. Mr. Osborn wrote a notice to the exchange announcing his suspension. Before the messenger could reach his destination the exchange had itself suspended, and during the ten days it was closed Mr. Osborn was enabled to recover, and the notice of suspension was never read.

American Tar Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—The third annual convention of the American tariff congress began in the gentlemen's parlor of the Southern hotel. The following delegates are in attendance: R. R. Montgomery, of the Memphis jockey club; Capt. James Franklin, of the Nashville blood-horse association; Col. M. Lewis Clark, of the Louisville jockey club; Gen. J. F. Robinson and C. F. Symmonds, of Lexington, Ky.; J. E. Brewster, of the Washington park association, Chicago; Judge George G. Perkins, of the Latonia jockey club; B. G. Bruce, secretary of the association; Charles Green, of the St. Louis fair association, and J. B. Ferguson, secretary of the Kentucky association. The principal matters before the meeting were the changing of weights and changing the rules of the association.

A sensation was caused at Fostoria, O., by an attempt by the divorced wife of Mr. Frank Noble to kidnap his little daughter. She was pursued by Mr. Noble and a couple of officers, and the child secured and conveyed to a place of safety.

NATIONAL POT-POURRI.

MISS CLEVELAND'S EXPECTED RETURN TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Virginia Senatorship Contest—Barbour and Daniels the Candidates—An Offensive Partisan—Interesting Indian Problem—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Miss Cleveland was expected to arrive at the White House, but she did not come, some private engagements having prevented her from starting from her home. She is now expected on Saturday. While Miss Cleveland will be informally at home after arrival here it is understood that there will be no special gaiety at the White House in a social way until after New Year's.

A Virginia Democrat who arrived here says that already an active canvass is going on among the friends of Representatives Barbour and Daniels in regard to the senatorship. The legislature that has been recently elected will this winter elect a successor to Senator Mahone, though Senator Mahone's term does not expire until March 4, 1887. The friends of Representative Barbour claim that he is entitled to the senatorship as a reward for his management of the two campaigns that brought about the downfall of Mahoneism. On the other hand, the friends of Representative Daniels say that the nomination of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for governor meant the defeat of Mr. Barbour's senatorial chances and the election of Mr. Daniels. It is claimed that Governor Lee will do all in his power to secure the election of Representative Daniels to the senate, notwithstanding the denials to the contrary. It is admitted on all sides that Maj. Daniels is the most eloquent orator in Virginia. His friends claim that he has already stood aside long enough so as to allow others to receive political promotions, and that he will insist on his election this time, regardless of the claims of Mr. Barbour or any one else. There is but little foundation for the statement, it is said, that Gen. Eppe Hanton is a dark horse candidate for the senate.

Maryland Democrats say that they have positive information that Mr. H. J. Johnson, the postmaster at Cumberland, who received a leave of absence for thirty days, will be superseded at the expiration of his leave. The point is made against Postmaster Johnson that he has been a specially offensive partisan, and that he devoted several months during the Morey letter excitement to have some Maryland Democrats convicted on the charge of having written the famous Morey letter. Mr. Johnson was very prominent in the Morey letter business, and the Maryland Democrats do not intend that he shall hold his office if they can prevent it. His term does not expire until March next.

The president gave an audience to the committee appointed at the recent conference at Lake Mohonk, New York, to present to him the report of their deliberations on the Indian question. Gen. Fisk headed the delegation and presented the members to the president. Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New York, read an address embodying the views of the conference as to the best method of improving the condition of the Indians. He thought that the questions which seemed to them to demand the most immediate attention are those relating to land and education, homes and families. He outlined the history of the seizure of Indian lands from the original settlements, and contended that the welfare of the Indians had always been a matter of secondary consideration. What is now needed in regard to lands, he said, is severity and individuality, with the protection of law for persons and families. This would result in settlements, in homes and land cultivation, and in time may make the Indian a self-supporting citizen, endowed with all the rights, privileges and duties of citizenship. Most of the wars and disturbances among the Indians in the past hundred years were caused, said Mr. Brooks, by the seizure of their lands by white men and the want of law and power to protect the Indian in his own possessions. The proof of the ability of the Indian to work profitably for himself and for the government is found, said he, in the fact that those who are the most civilized now have under cultivation more than 250,000 acres of land, upon which in one year was raised 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and nearly 1,000,000 bushels of oats and barley, besides 103,000 head of cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, 235,000 horses and mules and 68,000 swine. These figures, he said, do not include the products of 60,000 civilized Indians, ready for territorial government. The speaker dwelt eloquently on the evil effects of the lack of laws to protect the Indians, and said they needed just what the white man has—the force of law in their behalf and the freedom of the ballot. To secure these ends it was urged that the tribal relations and reservations be abolished, and that the diffusion as speedily as possible of the Indians in the United States be encouraged, so that he may secure by association with his white brethren pure civilization and full citizenship.

"When this done," said Mr. Brooks, "the civil magistrate will take the place of the soldier, and the money now paid to support an army will be more wisely expended in the peaceful pursuits of industry, in moral and mental education, and in the settlement of great public questions which for a century or more have disturbed the peace of the nation at a cost of hundreds of millions in money and in countless numbers of lives. These are kindred questions," said the speaker, "are left to the president in the belief that it is possible, by wise legislation and firm humane administration, to emancipate, naturalize and Christianize those whom he has declared to be the 'wards of the nation,' and as such entitled to honest treatment, with a view to ultimate citizenship."

Remarks were also made by Rev. Lyman Abbott, Mr. M. E. Gates and Gen. Fisk, each of whom advocated the abolition of the present system of Indian reservations and favored the adoption of a policy in regard to them similar to that so successfully employed in the case of the colored population. The president listened attentively to the speakers and assured them of the deep interest he had in the Indian question. He re-

viewed briefly the many difficulties encountered in dealing with the question, which he acknowledged was a most important one, and said that the great trouble to his mind was as to the first practical step to be taken in improving the condition of the Indian. Shall we give them more schools and churches and agricultural implements for use on their reservations, or shall we deed them lands in severalty and leave them to their own resources? One trouble he found was to get rid of the influence of the old chiefs. Then, again, if we leave the Indians to themselves and one becomes hungry a loud cry goes up all over the country that we are starving the Indians. How are we to get the Indians to mingle with the whites? We certainly cannot drive them off their reservations! Is it better to keep them under tutelage where they are, or could their civilization be better accomplished in some other way? "The question is surrounded with difficulties," continued the president "and the most important consideration to my mind at present is 'What is the most useful thing to be done now?' He said that while it might not be well for the cause to disturb the Indians in their present homes, he believed that the reservations would ultimately be given to them in severalty, and the Indians thrown on their own resources. The president reminded the committee that the cause which they advocated would require years to consummate, but intimated that he hoped to be able to make a beginning in the right direction during the remaining years of his administration.

THEIR LAST ASSAULT.

A Gang of Young Bloods Sentenced for Life for Outraging Girls.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 13.—The assizes court here has been occupied the past two days and nights with two cases of criminal assault in which eight young men were implicated, five in one and three in the other. When the crimes were committed on the 11th and 12th of June last, there was intense excitement and indignation in the city.

Bella Graham, aged 35, was assaulted on Theodore street by Garrill Brook, aged 25; M. McHugh, aged 25, and Henry Goodman, aged 21; and Emily Freeman, twenty years of age, was assaulted on Elgin street, by John Rolph, aged 30; Edward Noland, aged 19; Francis Black, aged 23; James Burns, aged 20, and Richard Regan, aged 21. Noland was sub section of St. Patrick's church by.

Verdicts of guilty were returned in both cases and the persons were arraigned in the box for sentence in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Judge Rose sentenced all of them to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary at Kingston, and in doing so said that had not the jury recommended them to mercy the sentence of death would have certainly been passed.

Many exciting and pitiable scenes occurred in the court room after the sentences had been pronounced, fathers, mothers, sisters and other relatives of the prisoners, screamed and cried piteously. Three of the mothers threw themselves on their knees in front of the judge's bench and implored for mercy for their sons. Some of the young men's parents are very respectable.

MEXICAN GENTLEMEN.

They Cross into Texas to Settle a Minor Dispute.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Nov. 13.—A well grounded rumor is current in this city that Don Antonio Caceres and Gen. Martinez fought a duel on the Texas side of the Rio Grande river at Brownsville. The weapons said to have been used were Winchester rifles at a distance of thirty paces.

At the first fire, as the report goes, Caceres received a bullet in the leg when the seconds declared that the wounded honor of the participants had been appeased.

Every effort to obtain full particulars of the affair and the causes leading thereto have proved ineffectual. The friends of the principals when approached denied all knowledge of the affair. Don Antonio Caceres is not visible on the street and admission to his residence is denied to all except his most intimate friends. Gen. Martinez appears in public as usual, but is reticent about the duel.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the participants in the affair of honor and they will be brought into court, when the causes leading to the duel will be made public. The affair has produced a great sensation and is the talk of the town.

RIEL IS SANE.

He Says in His Last Acts that He is Jesus Christ.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—A Regina special says: "The commission sent from the east have examined Riel as to his sanity. The commission was composed of Mr. Michael Laville, warden of Linington penitentiary, and Dr. Valer, superintendent of Beaufort asylum. They called upon the prisoner after Riel had really been put on his guard by the mounted police and refusing admission to Father Andre to visit him.

"Riel again took up the role of prophet, and once more called himself Jesus Christ, and in the presence of the doctors said that if he was hanged he would, at the end of the third day, rise again. He then began to rename geographical points, calling the Mediterranean 'Mares Dolorissimas,' the north pole 'Vita Granda,' and the south pole 'Moerous,' and this he professed to do by orders from one on high.

"It is said Dr. Laville was satisfied that he was simply acting and was as sane as any other person. He has made his will, and that, with many other papers, is deposited with a friend for safe keeping. The document is a long one, but is much more of a political brochure than anything else. A reporter was permitted to see Riel in his cell, but not allowed to speak with him. He looks well and hearty."

The Lost Return.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 13.—John Sullivan and Joseph Lipssett, fishermen, lost in a fog on the Grand banks September 29, have arrived home, having been rescued by the bark John Duthie, taken to Liverpool, and sent back by Consul Russell. They were four days in a dory, obliged to row almost constantly to keep from freezing, had only one raw halibut for food, and only the falling dew and fog upon their oil clothing for drink. When rescued they were nearly dead.